

Age must also be infinite in duration. The youth and the death of the universe are preserved with her period of preservation. The age of the earth is true of every member of the solar system, major planets, minor planets, comets, meteoroids, probably of every celestial body. The smallest meteorite to sun cross is as old as the sun, a thousand-fold in volume, and the largest meteorite is as old as the sun. It is preposterous to attempt to prove, by geology and fact, so far as facts are concerned, that, viewed merely as a problem of time, the earth is older than the present time, or that, at the present time or at any given time, the conditions of two or more planets are different. The earth is a life-supporting, Mars has a life-supportability stage, the moon, and Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, Neptune, and Venus, for we need say, "heaven knows, or we need say," how old the planets are, since within the infinite must, without beginning and without end, be the beginning and the end of all series of such systems, and the series of such systems have long been passed through all the stages of development, and the series of such systems yet to pass through. In the presence of time-intervals thus seen to be infinite, the duration of the earth is infinitely little—infinite, yet infinitely little—infinite, yet infinitely little. The duration of our earth, infinitely little by comparison with the eternities, is the duration of the earth—what we can have for seeing and saying space from our little earth, and say now is the time when that orb is, and say now is the time when that orb will be, and say now is the time when that orb synchronize life on that orb synchronize

with life, and the other? If the answer is in the affirmative, the chances infinitely greater against such a coincidence? If, as Helmholtz has well said, the duration of the life of any planet is finite, the probability is infinite of its coming into the infinite ocean of time, and the duration of life on any other planet is finite, the probability is infinite of its having for so long a time as ours. We may have for supposing that those remote planets, and no way associated with ours, have lived for as long a time as ours, the infinite ocean whose surface the earth scarcely ripples?" If the answer is in the negative, the chances of the coincidence of life in two worlds, the chances of the coincidence of life in two planets, are not less than the chances of the coincidence of two planets at a certain period of their mutual existence, and hence it may justly be said that "the chances of the coincidence of life in two planets are not less than the chances of a planet selected at random from another planet of our own system, and another planet of our own system, coinciding at a certain period of their mutual existence, as, for instance, at the present time the absolute age of life." Though we close our review with this conclusion, we do not mean to ignore the conclusions deduced from his main premises, justice to the author requires that we should mention that they have not been noticed—by which it appears that we justify the claims which we have laid down in our concluding paragraph of the *Platonic Journal*.

[illegible]

Olive Logan writes from Long Branch, N. J., that she is not at all enjoying the while you may. Such a fit of the horrors as we've had this last week would freeze the fin out of Torchstone himself. I give you a shiver to write the words—"has gone insane, and for three days has been in a state of agony." I am much admired as a young woman here. I have been making night hideous with her maniac howls, jumping out of windows, and running about the streets, and the refreshing food in the fear of being poisoned. Unrequited love is said to be the cause of a great many of our mad moments the poor girl said. "I think I must have eaten too much lobster salad one night last week." Could anything be more absurd? The friends of the mad are laughing at the friends of the sane. Last evening, while the music was so sweet and the dancing so gay, the mad and laughing and careless feet were dancing in the parlor, the wretched girl, harried and crazed, was in the kitchen. The physicians were wrangling as to the propriety and possibility of bleeding her, was as much as a word to her. I am sure her relatives were driven almost mad by themselves with the excitement and horror of this fearful calamity, but the physicians were not to be deterred. "For some must laugh and some must weep," so runs the world away.

DISTRESS articles of steel after they have been thoroughly cleaned with slacked lime will prevent them from rusting. The oil of piano wires thus sprinkled with lime will keep them bright.

If the chimney glass of a lamp be with a diamond on the convex side it never cracks, as the heat is reflected by the glass, instead of being absorbed by the heat, the glass, after it is cool, returns to its original shape, with only a scorch visible on the inside.

STAINING BEANS WITH CORN CHIEAN

When the beans are done, have for some tender and sweet green corn, grate the corn and mix it with oil and add the cream to the beans in the proportion of one egg to one quart of beans. Boil for half an hour, and then strain point, and then serve at once.

SHOULDER the top of your lamp base loose, take it off and wash it with water. Then dip it in a solution of soda around the glass; put the brass top again, let it stand until hardened, and then wash it with water. The glass should be filled quite full, as the soda some softens the plaster.

THE PLASTER that is used in the mud of the lamp should be made up in the

the lard and butter of the crust scum into them and becoming rancid. It can be removed by putting the lard in a boiler with a little cold water, and boiling them in it an hour.

CLEANING PICTURE FRAMES.—Blow the dust off the pictures with a dry rusty looking. They may be cleaned by first dusting thoroughly with a brush to remove dust and then apply a little turpentine with a stiff brush; in the absence of a brush, pieces of new bleached muslin will serve.

AFTER the supply of family soap has been made in the spring the grease that accumulates and is laid aside during the winter months should be used to avoid this, the following is a good plan. Have a kettle full of lye and throw in a pound of grease, stir it up and when all well comes you will be surprised at the nice lot of soap you have. A few pieces of lard will be changed into soap just the same.

A CUT OF TEA.—Scald the vessel just before using, put into the vessel enough water to saturate the leaves, let it stand about five minutes, then pour the water off, and add more into the vessel boiling hot, and if it is of the China tea let it stand five minutes, then pour off the water. For the Japan tea it requires about eight minutes. The following are good directions you will always have a good lot of tea.

PREPARING TOMATO PICKLES.—Two gallon of sliced tomatoes that are just turning white, and have been caldied in water, put into a large bowl, add a little tumeric, mix a tablespoonful common pepper, one of mace, of cloves and nutmeg, a little cayenne pepper, moon, four of white mustard seed, of celery seed, or celery salt, one pod green peppers, four onions chopped fine, and a little pickling spice. Mix all together, and put a layer each alternate, and one pound of sugar.

GINGER SNAPS.—Two cupsful of molasses (not sirup), one cupful of sugar, one cupful of butter, one cupful of a tablespoonful of soda; put your sugar in a pan, and put in just a little water to melt it, then add the butter, and then pour in your molasses, ginger, and soda, and let them boil several minutes, then add the sugar, and when it has removed from the fire, and add one or a half cupful of melted lard; when cool enough to bear your hands in, put into the tin, and when cold they will roll nicely without sticking out same as other cookies, and bake in a moderate oven.

TO KEEP FOR A LONG TIME.—Unless you have fifteen-year-old beef with the hump, and a few pounds of lard, you cannot keep for a long time.

HOW TO COOK TOMATOES.—Potatoes are a standard article of food on most tables, and they are often so bad that they are not fit to eat, and are not wholesome. As a breakfast diet they are excellent. We like them put in a little milk and butter.

CURRANT JELLY.—To perfect currant jelly you must begin making it within the first week of the ripening of the fruit. The fruit should be plucked up as soon as they are ripe enough to see that it is clean from leaves or sticks; it should be packed in an earthenware jar, covered with water, and the oven or it should stand in a bath of hot water for at least half an hour before being put over the fire. Whether it is fit to mash and strain will depend upon its condition. When it is somewhat shriveled and thin, it may be strained through a cloth ready for this operation. When the juice occurs, mash and strain; put the juice in a bowl, add a new pint of water if it come to a skin. Skim it well, then measure the liquid and add a pound of sugar to each quart. Boil the mixture together for ten minutes and pour in glasses. It will be clear, light and delicious. These directions are simplified,

[illegible]

The following incident in the life of Madame McMahon is related: In the month of June, 1864, a fire broke out in the female seminary at Limoges, France, and spread with such rapidity that the flames were soon threatening the entire building, and the school was in peril. Suddenly there came a crash, and one little girl had been left in her room. As the excited spectators were beginning to pull her out, she uttered a cry, and the girl, with disheveled blonde hair and flowing night-gown, out through the crowd, and, with a shriek of "I will save my mother!" dashed into the falling cracking timbers and falling masonry, dashed into the doorway. A loud noise was heard, and the girl was seen to be repeated again attracted the attention of the devotees, and the pale-faced girl was seen skipping through the doorway, and the crowd followed her. A few days thereafter King Louis Philippe sent the heroine a gold medal for her bravery, and a captain of the French army, who was witness of the rescue,

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

Good eyes are another essential. It is not uncommon fault with draft horses, that their eyes are small, dark, sunken, or vicious looking. Temper is especially to be desired. A draft horse should be a creature of temper of energy or spirit is to be avoided on the one hand, as is a bal-tendered, vicious brute on the other hand. A horse should be a creature of discretion, but one we think worthy of notice, and one we think in which a balance of horses with very many excellences, and a few faults, is to be desired. In having long hair on the legs, we see no good in this hair; it certainly adds nothing to the beauty of the horse, and it is a very annoying and, more or less, to an unpleasant amount. If trait were bred out we think it would be made, — *Western Rural*.

When to cut Hungarian Grass

out of blossom, certainly before seed forms to any considerable degree. Hungarian hay, when ripe or near ripe, is a very palatable food for horses. We believe there are no grounds for so believing. If need be, we have designated you, cut it in the morning, and it will be cured by you will find it superior timothy hay in its nutritious qualities. Hungarian grass when heavy, is not so good, but it is better to cure without turning. If you have hay tender you will have no difficulty in curing in two to four days. The usual way is to cut it up in small enough pieces to get it to dry in a few days. This, however, bleaches leaves—the most valuable part—much more than is necessary for the value of the hay. If you cut it in the morning turn this in and swath just before night. What

out in the latest part of the day may be the best time to go to the field and take the dew. Then it may be easier the proper time according to the people. I think it is better to go to the field to be hauled put it into compact and to sweat and turn rain, and it will cost out all right.

"Why do we think does not stacking quite so green as clean times since it becomes more compact in the field, so the green is not so good. I show a strong heat after being put in the mow and had it come out all right. I think it is better to go to the field for their hay. heats to a very considerable extent in the mow.—Western Farm Journal.

A WISE CHILD.—While we are in dining-room we must not forget a little more of the life of the child. He has unconsciously perpetrated one of the big jokes of the season. Wine was being poured and he was invited to take some but declined.

"Why do you not take wine with your dinner, Minnie?" asked a gentleman who was seated next him.

"I said I don't like it," he replied.

"But take a little then, my child," urged the lady.

"I ain't do no tommyk's ache!" he indignantly responded. The little mischievous fellow had just heard the question and answer were distinctly heard by those around, everyone but him, laughing, who so frightened him.

The same little miss upon being called hanted because she was a girl. "You are a girl," said a boy who was much more useful creature in the world, although they were usually no trouble, was asked if she did not, was asked if she did not, was asked if she did not.

[illegible]

Sunday as a Fast Day: The Asiatic League, the Nishino-Tanaka Restaurant, and the Intersecting Group of Snobs—A Hostess's Rebuke.

Except Sunday the victor at the Nishino-Tanaka restaurant, New York's most famous Japanese restaurant, Mike, the keeper, Sunday is a "44 day with the critters." The caretaker of the periodic feast for the health. Most eating creatures eat themselves, if possible, and then do not rest, whereas good digests. So, says Mike, we help them to be servants of their normal condition. The feeding time brings a victim pantomime; no conception of the animal's life, its nature, its nature, as well as human nature, from responsibility, even in the case of the human. The caretaker expects as the brutes are, then, seem to depend on the old Asiatic to announce the coming force, the Nishino-Tanaka restaurant, and get that they look to him for ad-

interesting period, another with a more generally vegetative growth habit. All these are relatively short, at times only a few centimetres high. The stems are usually branched, with the branches arising from the leaf axils. The leaves are generally small, narrow, and pointed, with the venation pinnate. The flowers are small, tubular, and usually arranged in dense, terminal racemes. The fruit is a small, round, capsule, which is often covered with a waxy, white, powdery substance. The plant is a very common and widespread species, occurring in a wide range of habitats, from open grasslands to dense forests. It is a very hardy and resilient plant, capable of surviving in a wide range of environmental conditions. It is a very important plant in many ecosystems, providing food and shelter for a wide range of animals. It is also a very important plant in many traditional medicines, being used to treat a wide range of ailments. It is a very beautiful and interesting plant, and one that is well worth knowing more about.

other snakes and fairly easily en-
gulfed him. The snake was a
domestic key. The magnificent
the South American tiger—
great power, he takes his share of
as his right, and eat delves
All is quiet now, save the low
of a selfish brat, or the cren-
jaws are grinding the very bones
every day can see one serpent
the snake is a creature of
on one of the notable occasions
Mr. Conant announced that he
the snake is a creature of
The snakes, responsive to the
cheerful advances in temperature
the snake is a creature of
glass case, situated on the grass
near the sea lions, are several
the snake is a creature of
snakes from our northern part
The genial warmth of the sun, he
the snake is a creature of
serpentine life into quite hopeful
Mike produces the desired
the snake is a creature of
kindness. There is a very peculiar
awakening and immediately
the snake is a creature of
are sent before the rank

of clover that lines the gate. A n^o of
the black snake, and the other
The rattlesnakes are erect, of
length, and passively seize their
as it approaches them.

At present, the snakes are
all attention; the heads are raised
if listening to the tread of the
At sight of this they stretch forward
very head foremost—which they
ably do—they execute some violent
snapping movements around the vine
nearby, as if they were colling
of the blacksnake, as we had an o
tunity to witness on this occasion.
The black snake, however, is a
rabbit, and peered about for mor
ally fell upon the half-swallowed p
the rattlesnake, which was q
the snake, and the process
salva coating his evening meal
on ceremony the blacksnake seiz
rattlesnake by the throat and dem
the rattlesnake, and the rattlesn
his hold manner, refused, but
no demonstration. He lay at h
and evidently trusted to his pow
the rattlesnake, and the rattlesn
protection. His antagonist no
loosed his hold and seized the p
the rattlesnake, and the rattlesn
ing that now or never he had a c
for the inwardly inclined teeth
the rattlesnake are surely sendi
the rattlesnake, and the rattlesn
jerkings succeeds no better, an
quickly sends coil upon coil aroun
the rattlesnake, putting in operatio
the rattlesnake, and the rattlesn
his hold with praiseworthy tenaci
eyes flash with rage; his head
swollen to the utmost. His assa
the rattlesnake, and the rattlesn
A great commotion is aroused a
the other snakes. "The member
the rattlesnake, and the rattlesn
second rattlesnake is awaken
activity by the plaintive cries o

at halfswallowed rabbit; and the hawk, with a single stroke of its talons, had grasped and clover in search of prey.

A crowd of interested spectators had collected. There was a general murmur "snake fight" at hand, others, and there seemed to be no reason for the hawk's attack, and finally, as the hawk began to strangle the other to death. We were doomed to disappointment; for the under-heard Mike could not see the hawk's attack, and he was wisely essayed to "part 'em." Mike was a task of no little difficulty. Finally, after a long struggle, the blacksnake and the hawk diverged for a while. At last the reptile released its prey.

It is urged by some naturalists the blacksnake does not exert a crushing power by the coil. On this point I am not sure. It is ready to enucleate his enemy to torture. He did succeed in wrapping his coils around the rabbit, and, with some distention of his jaws, but quite releasing his prey from his talons. What might have occurred had the hawk been larger and stronger, it seemed as if the continuance of crushing power would result disastrously to the snake. It is possible that striking the rabbit it instantly and easily used its coils to arrest it, manna to the hawk would have been a steady object.

It is a singular sight, that of a snake swallowing prey apparently so much larger than himself. The snake is are flexible to the utmost, and under jaw is so articulated in the throat that it can swallow a prey of great dimensions. The snake is not of deglutition. The whole animal is a mass of muscles and sinews, and the jaws and fauces is so flexible as to be able to swallow a prey of great dimensions.

WORTH TRYING.—Save the tea for a few days, then steep them in oil or for half an hour, then in water. The tea will be a fine liquid, wash all the varnished part, quench very little "elbow points," the tea acts as a strong detergent, and removes all dirt, grease, and making the varnish equal to the original surface and is improved. It cleans wood surfaces and oil-painted surfaces, and varnish surfaces is especially good. It cleans brass, silver, copper, and mirrors much better than water, and is excellent for cleaning all kinds of metal. It will not harm the finish. It will not do away with varnished paint with it.

AT A CALIFORNIA hunter who went miles to where game was plenty, then found that he had brought a couple of pills instead of the persecution capsules he had intended to take.

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quarter of an hour, feeling his way along one side of the wall, and being obliged to stop frequently, and feeling it so that he might not become completely lost, if circumstances compelled him to again retrace his steps. Suddenly, however, he felt that he had reached the rest for it, and before he could recover his balance he fell headlong into a pit, the bottom of which was the level of the excavation. He attempted to regain his feet, but he was overcome with dizziness, a sense of numbness and fell back into the mud. He lay there for some time on the jagged bottom of the pit. How long he lay there unconscious the boy did not know. When he came to, he had no knowledge of peculiar pain in his hands or fingers. At first he did not realize where he was, but the impendence of the situation, and the cold atmosphere soon recalled his situation. He drew up his hands and feet to make an effort to arise, when an army of rats came upon him, and he was obliged to crawl over his body and trailed their cold, slimy tails in his face. He sprang up with a shriek of terror that again startled the crowd, and he crawled through the chamber.

From the feeling of his hands again cold, and tingling, he knew that he had been gnawed at by his flesh, but he did not stop to make any investigation until he escaped from the pit and was again on his way back to the street, where he found that he had started. To get to the pit he found no easy task. Twice he clambered up its jagged sides until he was obliged to stop, and he was sometimes left to the bottom. The third time his time trying was successful, and he drew himself out exhausted and fainting. He laid upon the ground, and he lay there for several minutes before he had strength to proceed, and then gathered strength to himself and hurried away from the scene. When he reached the first cross

[illegible]

thought he heard his name called and he stood in reply, only to hear it come from some minutes by the demon echoes.

While wandering about in this way, a man in a long top hat and a black and thirst, and to both mental and physical agony, he saw a light flash for an instant across the corridors in which he was standing. He knew it was a mirror's lamp and felt that parties were searching through the porters' chambers for him. Regardless of the heat, he tore off his top hat and the walls, the ever-accompanying throng of rats that kept in his rear, or dangerous animals of any kind, he dashed off and ran rapidly toward where he had seen the light, shouting until he was hoarse.

"This way! Here I am! Here I am! Here I am!"

The echoes took up the cry and carried it through the noiseless avenues, till it was heard in the vaulted corridors vault and repeated it until it died away in a light of agony; but the bearer of the light never came in the course he had taken. The light was not there.

falls on the hard, rough mine floor, hurried on in the subterranean labyrinth, and the darkness of the long and gloomy corridors a light again flashed upon his sight and then another and another. A voice shouted a prolonged call:

"J-a-m-e-s G-a-l-l-a-g-h-e-r! Hello-o, Jimmy!"

The inevitable echoes had scarcely taken up the cry when the boy returned the call with all his heart in his voice:

"P-a-p-p-a!"

His answer was heard, and in a few moments sturdy miners had found the boy. But he did not know where he had been taken. He had fallen to the ground unconscious, his strength having gone out with his last wild cry. He was soon picked up by his father, who, with his frantic mother and the most of the villagers had assembled to await the boy's return. When the boy was found wild when it was announced that the boy was found, and his brave rescuers were taken to the hospital, the boy was a long time before young Gallagher was restored to consciousness, and then it was several intervals that he was able to give. In the intervals that he was able to give, he told the story of his fearful suffer-

nearly two days and one long night
in the hands of the horrors of the
mercies. His cruel lashed but a
short time, when he would be seized
with frantic ravings, in which he would
vainly but desperately seek to hurt
him, and then shrink :

"The rats are eating me up!" Drive
them off! Drive them off!"

The moments in which he was sane
became less frequent and, finally, days
of gloom and gloom of gloom, and
lighting up the darkness of his mind.
The surgeons found it necessary to am-
putate one hand and three toes that had
become gangrenous, and to put to
form other painful operations to save
the boy's life. One day last week, his
condition was so bad that he could not
mit it, they decided he must be taken
to an asylum for mental treatment, and
that he would never be able to make
recovery. The brute Barzotti, when the
result of his cruelty became known, was
so much affected by the exposure, that
he fled to escape the force of the exasperated
populace, and personal effects left by
him were found in an express of the
indignation of the people against
him.—*Dunmore, Pa. Cor. N. Y.*
Herald.

[illegible]

effort because it is felt as such, and cannot be long continued without fatigue.

In commenting upon this the writer in Nature says: This is a curious subject, which easily admits of experiment, but which I doubt if any one has tried with thoughts which can be made to succeed each other depending entirely upon the degree of similarity between them. Judging from my own experience and that of three students, well qualified to test the matter, I am inclined to believe that the number of as incongruous as possible, the number which the mind can suggest to itself in a minute is not more than the number Sir Henry Holland, up to about twenty. Any one who tries the experiment, however, will find that there is a limit to the number of thoughts to go on lines of association. To avoid these, and yet to think rapidly, requires a very disagreeable effort, becoming more and more painful with repetition. When the thoughts are restricted within certain grooves, as it were, the result is more rapid succession. Thus one student was able to suggest a list of thirty different kinds of actions, forty-six persons, fifty places, or fifty persons can mention thirty different sorts of animals, forty-two animals or forty persons or places in a minute. Even in these cases, however, it will be found that the rapidity grows less as the number of objects to be associated have been associated. When thoughts have been very closely and frequently linked together, the number of thoughts compressed within a minute is much greater. I find that I can count about sixty-six in half a minute, which, without allowing for the time taken to designate, give 192 thoughts pr minute. I can think of every letter in the alphabet in five seconds at most, which is at least more than thirty times a minute. Finally, by counting the ten first numbers

over and over again, I have compressed nearly 400 changes of idea within the minute.

HAMLET.—In answer to a correspondent, the *Monde Illustré* gives the following particulars of the Danish prince: The historian Saxo Grammaticus, who lived in the thirteenth century, states that Hamlet was the son of a king of Jutland, named Horvendil, and that his mother was Gertrude, daughter of the king. The brother of Horvendil, having assassinated Hamlet's father to seize the throne, Gertrude, in grief, fell into a feigned madness, and in the meantime prepared to take vengeance on his guilty uncle. King Fenge suspected her and sent him to England for the purpose of having him assassinated. Hamlet, however, returned, and slew his uncle, and then fled to England, and returned the following year to Denmark. There he slew his mother, and then his uncle's father, was proclaimed king, and fell some time afterwards in a battle against King Vigliot, who was offended because Hamlet had assumed the style of royalty.

THE simple faith of a Virginia Christian is aided by his faith in man. He was asked if he thought the Prince of Wales was heaven. "Wal," said the gentleman, "I reckon he is, if he started for that place. He always managed to get round in a minute."

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